## THE GLEANER.

it is the cultivation of the mind alone, that has the distinction. John Hunter was as re-markable for his industry as for his talents, of which his museum alone forms a most extrawhich his museum alone forms a most extra-ordinary proof. If we took around and con-template the history of those men whose ta-lents and acquirements we most esteem, we find that their superiority of knowledge has been the result of great labour and diligence, It is an ill-founded notion to say that merit in the long run is neglected. It is sometimes joined to circumstances that may have a little influence in counteracting it, as an unfortunate influence in counteracting it, as an unfortunate manner and temper; but it generally meets with its due reward. The world are not fools —every person of merit has the best chance of success; and who would be ambitious of public approbation, if it had not the power of discrimination.—Physic and Physicians.

## Editor's Department.

## MIRAMICHI: CHATHAM, TUESDAY, FEB. 15, 1848.

The Subscriber having been compelled to consume a large amount of time, and incur considerable expense, in his too often fruit-less endeavours to collect his far-spread Outstanding Debts, hereby notifies all persons to whom he is not indebted, and with whom he has not a ranning account, that orders for advertising in the Gleaner, and for Printing in future, must be accompanied with the CASH otherwise they will not meet with attention.

## JAMES A. PIERCE.

Novascorra .-- The new Executive Councillors have at length been appointed. They are as follows:-

- The Hon, James B. Uniacke,
  - 45 Michael Tobin
  - .26 Hugh Bell
  - 55 Joseph Howe
  - 66 James McNab 66
  - Herbert Huntington W. F. DesBarres . 64
  - " Laurence O'C. Doyle, " George R. Young.

On the 5th inst, the House resolved itself into Committee on the state of the Province, Mr. Huntington moved the following Resolution :-

Whereas, it is indespensible, in order that the Departmental system of Government should be carried out in this Province in acordance with the enlightened views pro-pounded by Her Majesty's Government, that the office of Provincial Secretary should be field by a different tenure from that which has hitherto obtained.

And whereas, Sir Rupert D. George has resigned his seat in the Executive Council, and consequently vacated the office of Secre-tary of this Province, Resolved, that it is the sense of this House,

that Four Hundred Pounds, Sterling, per an-num, chargeable on the Casual and Territorial Revenue, be allowed him for and during his life as a retirement, and the further sum of One Hundred and Sixty Pounds, Sterling, should he resign the office of Register of Deeds, which this House contemplate arranging by Bill during the present session of the Legislature.

On the 7th, Mr. Johnston, (the late Attorney General) moved the following Resolution, as an amendment :

Resolved, That before Sir Rupert D. George oouid be removed from the office of Provincial Secretary, under the Despatch of the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated **31st March**, 1847, it was necessary according 31st March, 1947, it was necessary according to the terms of those Despatches, that the condition should first be folfilled, which, in his Lordship's Despatch. No 25, is declared to apply to the removal of those public officers who, at the time the Despatch was written, had seats in the Executive Council, unless when they had clearly accepted office on a contrary understanding; which it is acknow-ledged was not the case with Sir Romert D ledged was not the case with Sir Rupert D. George-a condition sanctioned by the princi-ples repeatedly arowed by the Imperial Goernment,-and which condition cannot be fulfilled on the part of the people of Nova Scotia, except by an act of Provincial Legislation, and therefore the second recital of the resolution of which this is moved in amendmant, in asserting that Sir Rupert George, by resigning his seat in the Executive Council, va. cated the office of Secretary of the Province, is incorrect. And further, inasmuch as this house has no constitutional right to appropriate the Casual and Territorial Revenue, the same resolution, in declaring that £400 sterling per annum, chargeable on that revenue, should be allowed Sir. Rupert George during life, as a retirement. would, if passed, be unconstitutional, deceptive and inoperative. And this House is of opinion that until the various subjects touching the transfer of the casual and Territorial Revenue, and the establishment of a Civil List, and the general disposal of the whole of the emolements of the offices held by the Provincial Secretary shall be brought under the consideration of this House-this House will not be in a condition to deal with the office of Provincial Secretary or the question of a rotiring pansion, in all the

bearings and relations of the subject, in 'such a manner as can be most advantageous to the people of this province, or congenial with their feelings, or in any way likely to be ope-rative or effective, by secaring the confirmati-on of Her Majesty's Government.

After a great deal of discussion, the amendment was lost-22 to 27. The original was then put and carried 27 to

No official announcement has yet been made regarding the offices of Attorney and Solicitor General, and Provincial Secretary. Rumour assigns the first to J. B. Uniacke, the second to W. F. Besbarres, and the last to Mr. Howe.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL .- The Honours able Charles Simonds has been sworn in a Legislative Councillor of this Province, and taken his seat (at the Council Board. Private letters from Fredericton state, that there are so many Councillors absent, that the business of the Legislature cannot be proceeded with. Why does the Government permit this ? If men who have accepted office, cannot, or will not attend to the duties incumbent on them, they ought to be removed, and others appointed in their stead.

EARTHQUAKE IN NOVASCOTIA .- The Halifax Chronicle says: -- that a slight shock of this wonderful natural phenomenon was felt on Tuesday morning, between the hours of eight and nine o'clock. From the information we have already obtained, we learn that the shock was experienced in some of the houses situated in the Northern part of this city, in the vicinity of Pier's Mill, and also at Porter's Lake and Lawrencetown. It was the most sensibly felt at the two latter places

DESPATCH.- The Quebec Mercury of January 27, makes the following gratifing announcement: --

Hurra! for the Halifax Route.-Letters by the last steamer from England, the Cam-bria, were received here this morning only, via New York; the mail made up at the post office in London, reached Quebec this day week from Halifax! So much for the transport over our own territory, and to the credit of the contractors who have been instrumental in proving that, with despatch, Halifax is as eligible a landing port as Boston or New York.

DRISTICT OF GASPE .- A Correspondent writing under the signature "An Emigrant," in the Gazette, thus notices the Agricultural capabilities of this too long neglected portion of her Majesty's dominions:-

' Till within a short period of our landing on these shores, we had been led to believe, that the Northern side of the Bay of Chaleurs, was a dreary barren spot, offering no inducement to the emigrant ; the fisheries and lums ber trade, being the sole dependance of the inhabitants. Two years residence in this district and a few experiments in agriculture, have convinced us, that the very reverse is the fact. Take the entire county of Bonadventure, from Point Maquerau to the river Restigouche, extending over a line of coast of about 150 miles, and we fearlessly assert; that the average of the soil, for agricultural purposes is equal to that of any, and superior to that of many counties of England ! but methinks I hear the reader exclaim : " this is all very fine, but you forget the difference of climate the length and severity of the winter in this District-the short space remaining for seed and harvest time."

extracts therefrom as will enable our readers to ascertain the opinion of the commissioners respecting the nature of the disease, as well as its contagious or non-contagious character.

"Doctors differ," is a trite saying-and in this instance it appears the truth of the remark is verified. The Medical gentleman here, who has had charge of the patients, has given it as his opinion, that the disease is contagious, while the commissioners state that it is not. Which of the parties entertain the correct one? This is a subject in which the public have a deep interestand while there is a doubt entertained on the subject, they have a right to be placed in the most favourable position. It is not for us to say which party is correct in the premises, but if we are to judge from the rapid manner in which the disease has spread of late years, we are compelled to the conclusion, that there is great danger to be apprehended from the parties being allowed to go at large. Humanity also dictates that every thing should be done to ameliorate their condition, and render their passage to a premature grave, as free from privations as their fellow-man can make it.

The present building for the Lazaretto was hastily erected in consequence of the destruc-tion of the former house in 1845 by fire. The building is not well suited for the purpose of a hospital, but its deficiencies are attributable to the urgency of circumstances at the time, and particularly to the necessity of an immediate accommodation for the Lepers.

The Lazaretto is surrounded by a high picket fence, enclosing a yard to prevent the es-cape of lepers from the Island during the night, when the gate is closed. The patients however are permitted to go out during the day for air, exercise and amusement.

The keeper's house is commodious and clean, and the various supplies for the Lepers such as flour, meal, rice, tea, sugar, oatmeal, and the like, are all of an unobjectional and good quality

There are at present in the Lazaretto nine Lepers, viz. Peter Savoy, Peter Robicheau, Israel Robicheau, Oliver Robicheau, Bernard or Barnaby Savoy, Margaret Sonier, Julian Ferguson, Mary Savoy, Mary Rose Robicheau.

These persons are suffering under Greek Elephantiasis in its several stages. Eight per-sons have died in the Lazaretto since its first establishment, four have escaped from it, making a total of twenty one Lepere who who have been received into it

We made a minute inquiry respecting the disease, and Family connection of each Le-per, which will be found in the appendix to this report, and the accompanying synopsis of the Laundre and Robichcau families, will shew that the disease has been confined, almost exclusively, to the several branches of them connected by blood relationship. The symptoms and appearance of the disease, in the majority of cases, furnish the most une-quivocal evidence of the existence of Greek Elephantiasis.

After having completed our inquiries upon Sheldrake Island, we proceed to River du Lache, Nigowack, Tabusintac, Big Tracadie, Little Tracadie, Pokencuke, Og tracadie, Little Tracadie, Pokencuehe, Caraquet, and Garaad Aunce, for the purpose of visiting the Lepers in those districts, and of ascertaing the spread of the discase, and its character as a contagious or non-contagious affection. We examined the cases of the following persons -Veneranda Savoy, at Riviere du Lache; Victor Savoy's Family, at Nigowack; The sons of this man, whose cases are mentioned, were concealed in the woods, the two boys, Stanislaus and Marin, are Brothers to Bernsrd or Barnaby who is in the Lazaretto; Lewis Gould, Fidelle Brideau, and Fabian Gotreau, at Big Tracadie: Athanasius Sonier: John Oliver Big Tracadie; Afranasis Bonnet; John Giver Gotreau; Tranquille Robicheau; and Luw-rence Comeau at Little Tracadie; Julia Laun-dre, at Pokemouche; Margaret Boutillier at Caraquet; and we visited Mary Brideau, the widow of Anslem Laundrie, at Grand Aunce. for the purpose of ubtaining some historical account of her ancestors, and correct information respecting her daughters, Uratle, Isa-bella, Frances, aud Angelica, in whose families the Elephantiasis primarily manifested It will appear from the cases of the Lepers in the Lazaretto, and in the foregoing districts, and from the synopsis, which contains the names of other Lepers who have died in the Lazaretto and in Iracadie, that the blood of Anselm Laundrie, and Mary Brideau, his wife is traceable to Ursule Benoit, Isabella Benoit Frances Savoy, Fidelle Brideau, Mary Julian Banoit, Maria Savoy, Stanislaus Savoy, Berward Savoy, and Mary Chara Breau; and that the Blood of the Robicheaus, commencing with the brothers John, Frederick, Joseph and Frances, with their sister Victorie Robiehearu Frances, with their sister Victorie Rooteheartu is traceable in Tranquille, the son of Freder-ick, in Peter Robicheau, Mary Savoy, Mar-garet Boutillier, Cyril Austin, Oliver Rabi-cheau, Israel Robisheau, Tranquille, the son of Francis, Margaret Sonier, Lewis Gould, Amor Savoy, Edward Savoy, Edith Soneir,

Mary Rors Robicheau, Lawrence Com'it is adopted Mary Rocs Robicheau, Lawrence Comit is adopted Thomas Comean, John Oliver Gotran, lina Ferguson, John Robicheau, the set John and Veneranda Savoy. This cata includes all the Lepers in the Lazar, and pers (with the exception of Peter Savoy, in I., who is not aware of any relationship the other Savoys or Robicheaus) and set Lepers whom we visited in the places gentenquiry, we were not able to discover existence of the disease in any other P uncosmetted with these families. We up appropri fore consider this limitation of the disease the cenvincing proof of the hereditary chart... can intim ef it. of it.

Aware of the conflicting opinions restons without ang the contragion of Greek Elephanitasis. Amee David of the high authority in support of the resthem we de tive opinions, we directed particular and the the pr on to this view of the disease; and the ret the same of our investigation is the decided convicting the rand. S or our minds that Greek Elephaniastiner and S Tracadie, and in the configious district qually valu not manifested any contagious character; he people. that we consider it an heriditory and non- Leptous p tagious disease. This conclusion is supporting health be following force by following facts.

1st-The cases and synopsis farnish are to exe ence of its hereditary character. dence of 118 hereditary character.

dence of its hereditary character. 2ad-Leprous husbands have lived barksome d their wives, and leprous wives have hereits are with their husbands for many years with eprous pare

3d-Children have been born of Leprois, is mothers, and han fled during their infanot ge in Bers leprous persons in all stages of the disercond year without manifesting either shortly after the coursed at birth, or for years subsequently any symptonissioner a of the disease.

the disease first appeared in Ursule Beness in proc and there have been forty cases of it; risturpate a teen of these have died, and some of theave its ray under very suspicoius circumstances as to ", and its real nature of their disease; many of the lurse. pers lived in the thickly settled parts of 3d-In r Country; and all of them were scatter the dury through a population exceeding five thousane districts persons.

It may be asked if the disease is hereding a rate and non-contgious, in what manner will ace were and non-contgious, in what manner will are will prejudice the welfare of society? Will it are will tors of it. And can this extension, and population accidental and occasional communication others, he restrained? We reply, the disc he homan ration, by marriage and illicit intercourse, a ceived m will be a burdensome tay upon the comm (We show the nity, and a reproach to their parents and prom the l

nity, and a reproach to their parents and phone the ligeniters. Hitherto the currative efforts medical men have been unavailingly applie CROWN and Lazarettoes have proved imperfect section tain a rities. eyor Ge rities.

It is admitted both by the contagioniats spresent m non-contagionists, that poverty and filth, where the their common accompaniments, favour bl the W outbreak of Leprosy, and increase the sever which he ty of its progress. We have had ample et dence of this truth in the course of our engentrows of ries and personal observation; and such being the su the facts we must endeavourvill be a

1st-To relieve the sufferings of the collive som firmed Leper.

htmed Leper. 2nd—To ameliorate the conditions of the I have destitute, who are the descendants of Lepen all case and whose constitutions are consequently liabiles Land at to hereditary taint. to hereditary taint.

to hereditary taint. 3rd—And lastly, to proclain the moral t<sup>th</sup> ayment, pitude of perpetuating by marriage in leprovaken in families, a race of beings who are likely "ice in th become loathesome to themselves and Socifould be tv. iere wa

We shall submit some brief remarks uponight be these prepositions. so mu

1st-The first indication can be accomplishe counts ed either by a Larazetto rendered attractive me Books the Leper, or by a small appropriation us aken as proper surveillance, for his maintenance faily pay home Experience has already proved the thitse prejudical bearing of the Law which coercity, I fea-the Leper, and removes him from his familied althe without any regard to his feelings. It have reaupor induced flight from the Larazetto, and certained althe cealment of Lepers in the woods, and of thally of o disease itself, upon the persons of the Leper and the countenance betray the existence it. It has secured nine mal-contents with rice. It others out of it to elude the vigilance of the be found others out of it to elude the vigilance of the found are inclined to believe that less stringent at A few 1st-The first indication can be accomplishe Counts

are inclined to believe that less stringent at A few rangements would have been followed bharked of rangements would have been followed bracked, w more satisfactory results in securing the confrade, w dence of the Lepers, and their willing obedre per an dience to suggestions and regulations involviet wo, som their own comforts and the feelings of sent 104 for the security of the secu cisty. There are several Lepers resident in differ ablishing There are several Lepers resident in differ unaviage ent parts of Tracadie, whose families are is pt for most destitute circumstonces, owing to indet the lity of the fathers to labour for their sust wilved suggest the expediency of a small appropriate mount thus appropriated, should be placed is a suppopriate the hands of a Commissioner, who should dy have a rect and control the expeditute, and who, sivell as tect and control the expenditure, and who, sivell as the same time should occasionally visit such Louis subj pers and their families, for the purpose of enfor eservat cing attention to personal and domestic clean areas be o ness. This supervision would fulfil the er 1 most conditioning the supervision would fulfil the er other cond indication, namelyry in

tage; and w

nature an

4th-Twenty eight years have elapsed sine requisite

e moral t

We forget none of these things, our know. ledge of the agricultural resources of this county, is neither theoretical, nor founded on the mere assertions of others. We write from our own practical experience, from that which we are in a position to prove to any unprejudiced mind, and we dely contradiction.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE. LEPERS IN GLOUCESTER AND NORTH-UMBERLAND .- The Journal of the Assembly of the 31st January, contains a long and highly interesting Report from William Wilson and Robert Bayard, Esquires, commissioners appointed by the Legislature to examine into, the disease called Leprosy, existing in the above named counties, as well as to report on the fitness of Sheldrake Island as a Lazarello.

This document is too lengthy for publication in our columns, but we take such

2d-The ameliaration of the condition e children, whose constitutions are endanger nade, a ed by herditary taint; and we beg leave to nade, a urgs the importance of this indication, which.

000 ac